

That is why we must simplify the process to increase retirement security and the ability to save for working Americans. And that is exactly what this bill does.

HONORING THE 50TH ANNIVERSARY OF THE 96TH CIVIL AFFAIRS BATTALION AT FORT BRAGG

HON. CHARLIE ROSE

OF NORTH CAROLINA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, August 4, 1995

Mr. ROSE. Mr. Speaker, on August 17, 1995, the 96th Civil Affairs Battalion (Airborne) at Fort Bragg will celebrate the 50th anniversary of its activation. I would like take a moment to recognize the 96th, which, incidentally, just happens to be the U.S. Army's only active duty civil affairs unit.

The battalion has had a long and distinguished history. The 96th Civil Affairs Battalion is descended from the 96th Headquarters and Headquarters Detachment, Military Government Group, which was constituted at the Presidio in Monterey, CA on August 25, 1945, and activated the following day. This unit was inactivated on January 25, 1949, in Korea. On May 10, 1967, the unit was redesignated the 96th Civil Affairs Group and allotted to the regular Army. It was activated on August 25, 1967 at Fort Lee, VA. On November 26, 1971, the group was reorganized and redesignated the 96th Civil Affairs Battalion at Fort Bragg, NC ever since. The last redesignation took place on March 1, 1986, when the battalion was placed on Airborne status and renamed the 96th Civil Affairs Battalion (Airborne).

The quiet professionals of the 96th Civil Affairs Battalion (Airborne) continue a tradition, developed over the past 50 years, of being premier ambassadors for both the U.S. Army and the United States of America. Today the soldiers of the 96th are deployed around the world in Bosnia, Croatia, Macedonia, Rowanda, Hatii, Grenada, Panama, Honduras, Wake Island, Cambodia, and Mongolia, where they serve to advise officials of foreign nations in various aspects of civil-military operations and humanitarian relief. Above all, the men and women who serve in the 96th Civil Affairs Battalion (Airborne) help build and strengthen the cause of democracy. For this, we owe them a debt of gratitude.

I would like to extend to everyone who serve and have served in the 96th my thanks and the thanks of the U.S. Congress for your fine work. Congratulations on your 50th anniversary, 96th Civil Affairs Battalion (Airborne), and I encourage you to keep up the good work for another 50 more.

LIBERATING GUAM: THE UNITED STATES COMES BACK

HON. ROBERT A. UNDERWOOD

OF GUAM

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, August 4, 1995

Mr. UNDERWOOD. Mr. Speaker, I would like to commend and congratulate the National Park Service for spearheading the production of a laser-disc video entitled "Liberating

Guam: The U.S. Comes Back" in commemoration of the 50th anniversary of the liberation of Guam. Nominated to the 28th annual WorldFest—Houston International Film and Video Festival last June, it was a finalist winner for the category of Best Documentary of 1994.

A special commendation is also in order for this project's supervising producer/director, Karine Erlebach. In addition to international acclaim, her talent and professionalism, has earned her a special place in the hearts of the people of Guam. By resenting the war through the perspective of the Chamorro people, she has focused upon an aspect of the war that has been largely neglected.

On behalf of the people of Guam, I congratulate everyone who gave a hand in the production of this award-winning documentary. The educational benefits that this documentary has to offer will surely be appreciated by all those who view it both on island and abroad. I offer my sincerest thanks for making all this possible.

MOUNT SINAI HOSPITAL'S FIGHT AGAINST SARCOIDOSIS

HON. CAROLYN B. MALONEY

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, August 4, 1995

Mrs. MALONEY. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to bring to the attention of my colleagues the important work that is taking place at the Sarcoidosis Clinic at Mount Sinai Hospital in New York City.

Sarcoidosis is a very common disease of unknown cause. Though the disease can involve every part of the body, most patients with sarcoidosis have no complaints, or only minor ones. Symptoms include shortness of breath, pain in the joints, swollen lymph nodes, skin rash, fatigue, or fever. And while many patients require no treatment and the disease goes away after 6 months to 2 years, about 20 percent of those with the disease require substantial treatment.

Approximately 10,000 patients with sarcoidosis have been treated at Mount Sinai Hospital Sarcoidosis Clinic since its founding in 1948. Dr. Louis E. Siltzbach, one of the world's most renowned experts on sarcoidosis, originally founded the Mount Sinai Sarcoidosis Clinic, and in the 48 years since its inception, the clinic has made tremendous advancements in the battle against this perplexing disease.

Recently, Mount Sinai has gone beyond treatment with the formation of the Sarcoidosis Support Group. This patient-run group helps remove the mystery of the disease, provides general information, and hopes to generate enough interest to spurn research that will lead to more effective treatment and, ultimately, a cure. As part of this effort, the Sarcoidosis Support Group will be celebrating Sarcoidosis Awareness Month on August 11.

Mr. Speaker, I am proud to have this opportunity to honor the excellent work being done at Mount Sinai to provide treatment for support for those living with sarcoidosis. I would also ask my colleagues to join me in helping to make all of our constituents aware of this mysterious disease in the hopes that some day we might find a cure.

TRIBUTE TO LEONARD J. DESIDERIO

HON. BOB FRANKS

OF NEW JERSEY

HON. FRANK A. LoBIONDO

OF NEW JERSEY

HON. WILLIAM J. MARTINI

OF NEW JERSEY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, August 4, 1995

Mr. FRANKS of New Jersey. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to pay tribute to Leonard J. Desiderio on his retirement as principal of Oak View Elementary School in Bloomfield, NJ.

"Mr. D," as he was known by students and faculty, retired in June bringing to a close a highly distinguished career in the field of education. Leonard J. Desiderio has dedicated the past 33 years of his life to serving the Bloomfield Public School system. He began his career in education in the Newark Public School System, teaching during the day and attending Seton Hall University at night to earn his degree. In 1962 he joined the Bloomfield Public School System as the 5th and 6th grade teacher at the Forest Glen School. After only 3 years at Forest Glen, Mr. D. became vice principal and 2 years later principal. In 1970 he accepted the position of principal at Oak View School where he remained until his retirement, making Oak View School the No. 1 school in the system in all testing and academic achievements.

Several honors were recently bestowed on Mr. Desiderio in recognition of his outstanding achievements and dedication to Oak View School. As a display of recognition for Mr. Desiderio's dedication to the students of Oak View School, the Bloomfield Board of Education named the school's gymnasium the "Leonard J. Desiderio Gymnasium" placing a bronze plaque above the entrance doors. The mayor of Bloomfield joined in the celebration by naming June 8, 1995, the date of the dedication, as Leonard J. Desiderio Day. Other honors were awarded to Mr. D. from the General Assembly of New Jersey, and the Bloomfield Board of Education. These honors reflect the enormous amount of gratitude and respect the community feels toward Mr. Desiderio for his dedication to excellence in education.

Mr. Speaker, I urge my colleagues to join me in congratulating Leonard J. Desiderio for his leadership and dedication to education. His commitment to service has fostered educational excellence and helped shape the development of thousands of children. It is difficult to know how many lives Mr. Desiderio touched during his career in education, but I am confident that his leadership and good nature will be missed, and his legacy will surely lone endure.

1995 DELAWARE WINNER OF THE VOICE OF DEMOCRACY SCHOLARSHIP PROGRAM

HON. MICHAEL N. CASTLE

OF DELAWARE

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, August 4, 1995

Mr. CASTLE. Mr. Speaker, I recommend the following essay by Janelle Jones, winner of

the Voice of Democracy Scholarship Program, to my colleagues.

"MY VISION FOR AMERICA"

"Where there is no vision, the people perish."

Never has this saying from the Book of Proverbs been more true than for our country, right now. Imagine, you are traveling through time to the year 2020, but instead of the high-tech world of thriving businesses and prospering families, you see ransacked, decaying cities. The former United States, once strong and powerful, is now bankrupt both financially and morally, a mere shadow of its former self. The world leader that once generously gave to needy nations must now beg for help. How has the American dream become this nightmare? Since this is a nightmare, and not reality, I am so thankful that the vision for America is still ours to shape.

Will Durant said, "The present is the past rolled up for action, and the past is the present unrolled for understanding." In 1776, a vision for America was already unfolding. Let's sift out the gold from the rubble of history and rediscover our beloved country in the process. We can dust off the bedrock principles that guided our Founding Fathers then, and still keep us on course today. What are these principles? We must first know them, understand them, and embrace them before we can be willing to live by them and die for them.

Lives have been put on the line, fortunes risked and, sacrifices made by a long line of patriots, from the signers of our declaration, to the many brave veterans of conflicts today. The inner fire that drove all of these was fueled by belief in certain rights and principles as set forth in our Constitution and Bill of Rights. They are simple, yet profound. Among them are the right to own property, to worship as we see fit, to meet and speak freely, and to be free from any undue government interference. The dignity of human life, common decency, personal responsibility, and a free enterprise system were treasured as necessary to freedom. These have been hard-won, and hard-kept. The price of freedom is not apathy, but constant vigilance.

Seeing the brilliance of gold from the past, I can say that my vision for a strong America includes a resurgence of unashamed pride and love for all that this country stands for. We must preserve and communicate these values without compromise.

Former President Ronald Reagan said, "The family has always been the cornerstone of American society . . ." and that ". . . the strength of our families is vital to the strength of our nation."

Our family structure, where these values are taught and nurtured, must be supported by our society, laws and institutions. Children snuggled on our lap can be read the thrilling stories of all our American heroes, learning that there is a moral law, and that the truly brave live by it.

My vision for America's future includes a hard look at the present, not as hopeless hand-writing, but as calls to courageous action. It is our duty to participate as citizens, not as passive bystanders. If the government is to be of the people, by the people and for the people, then there must be involved people. It takes very little time to call a congressman, to vote, or to attend a town meeting to voice an opinion.

This vision of Future America beckons to me with great hope and anticipation. The crumbling structures of our land have been reinforced with a fresh appreciation for our tradition and heritage. Any fog of confusion about our nation's identity has been pierced with the light of truth. The shackles of help-

lessness have been opened with the key of principled thinking and responsible citizenship. Our foundation of freedom is once more visible, and the spirit of our forefathers recaptured. The pollution of compromise is clearing from our purpose, and now all that is right and true and lasting comes into focus once again. As Americans, we will see the bright gold of restored vision for our country, and will know that this nation, under god, indivisible, still has liberty and justice for all.

ALLOW MUNICIPAL USERS TO
SHARE FEDERAL FACILITIES

HON. GEORGE MILLER

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, August 4, 1995

Mr. MILLER of California. Mr. Speaker, water supplies for California cities are extremely limited. Whenever possible, cities attempt to use their water storage and conveyance systems in the most efficient ways they can.

The city of Vallejo has tried to use its water supply facilities more efficiently, but has been frustrated by a limitation in Federal law that prohibits the city from sharing space in an existing Federal water delivery canal.

The city of Vallejo simply desires to "wheel" some of its drinking water through part of the canal serving California's Solano Project, a water project built by the Bureau of Reclamation in the 1950's. Vallejo is prepared to pay any appropriate charges for the use of this facility.

Allowing Vallejo to use the Solano project should be a simple matter, but it is not. Legislation is required to allow the city to use the Federal water project for carriage of municipal and industrial water.

Congress in recent years has expanded the scope of the Warren Act to apply to other communities in California and Utah where there existed a need for more water management flexibility. The legislation I am introducing today will simply extend similar flexibility to the Solano project and to the city of Vallejo.

I very much appreciate Mayor Tony Intintoli's bringing this situation to my attention. I would hope that we would be able to deal with this matter in the Resources Committee quickly and without controversy.

REGULATION OF TOBACCO
PRODUCTS

HON. JOHN S. TANNER

OF TENNESSEE

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, August 4, 1995

Mr. TANNER. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to express my concern over recent press reports that the President is currently considering giving FDA the green light to assert regulatory jurisdiction over tobacco products. The notion of FDA asserting regulatory jurisdiction over tobacco products as drugs runs counter to statutory, regulatory, and agency precedence in this area.

For decades, Congress has expressly reserved to itself the authority to regulate tobacco products. As one congressional report made clear:

The clear mandate of Congress [is] that the basic regulation of tobacco and tobacco products is governed by legislation dealing with the subject . . . any further regulation in this sensitive and complex area must be reserved for specific Congressional Action.

This position has long been acknowledged by none other than the FDA itself. As early as 1972, FDA Commissioner Charles Edwards testified that: "[T]he regulation of cigarettes is to be the domain of Congress." Historically, the FDA has rejected petitions calling on FDA to regulate tobacco products noting that since manufacturers do not make therapeutic claims, tobacco products should not be declared "drugs" under the Federal Food, Drug and Cosmetic Act and regulated by FDA. This is a position which has been upheld in the courts as it relates to tobacco. Further, in every meaningful case on the subject of whether a product could be regulated as a drug, the courts have found that absent the therapeutic claims by the manufacturer, they cannot.

Even Dr. Kessler has recognized that this issue raises serious public policy questions that must and should involve Congress. In February of last year, Dr. Kessler wrote anti-smoking groups stating:

We recognize that the regulation of cigarettes raises societal issues of great complexity and magnitude. It is vital in this context that Congress provide clear direction to the Agency.

These statements are equally applicable to tobacco products other than cigarettes.

Congress has consistently rejected every attempt to give FDA the authority that Dr. Kessler seems to desire. Congress has considered and rejected numerous bills to give FDA regulatory authority over tobacco products. During the last Congress, a bill, H.R. 2147, would have amended the Federal Food, Drug and Cosmetic Act.

to regulate the manufacture, labeling, sale, distribution, and advertising and promotion of tobacco and other products containing nicotine, tar, additives and other potentially harmful constituents. * * *

was introduced and rejected. In fact, on no occasion has a bill granting FDA authority to regulate tobacco products as drugs even passed out of subcommittee.

Mr. Speaker, the FDA does not have the authority to regulate tobacco products as "drugs", absent the explicit authorization of Congress. Congress should be working meaningful to reduce access to tobacco products by minors.

COMMEMORATE AUGUST 16, 1995
AS SOCIAL SECURITY DAY

HON. THOMAS M. FOGLIETTA

OF PENNSYLVANIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, August 4, 1995

Mr. FOGLIETTA. Mr. Speaker, I rise to commemorate August 16, 1995 as Social Security Day to be celebrated in the Philadelphia North Broad Street Social Security Office.

On August 14, 1935, President Roosevelt signed the Social Security Act to ". . . give some measure of protection to the average citizen and to his family against the loss of a job and against poverty-ridden old age." Since that historic signing, Social Security has